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Editors.

forwarded

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G. BAILEY, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR; JOHN G. WHITTIER, CORRESPONDING EDITOR.

WASHINGTON, D. C., THURSDAY, MAY 24, 1855.

NO. 438.

sine. I wish you were back again in the city, and she's, harply, and terrope, the room is able, shrough, and terror she that room is able, and the complete of the complete of

Mothers.—I think it must somewhere be written, that the virtues of mothers shall, occasionally, be visited on their children, as well as the sins of fathers.—Dickens.

A mother, who had brought up a large family with eminent success, was once asked by a younger one, what she would recommend in the case of her children who were too carefully educated. "I think, my dear, a little wholes some neglect," she replied.

The glorified spirit of an infant is the star to guide the mother to its own blissful home.—Sigourney.

The future destiny of the child is always the work of the mother.—Bonaparte.

Sondid Pregument—Edwin Forrest, the tragedian, has lately had an offer of fifty thousand dollars to act fifty nights in California. He has also just received an offer of six thousand dollars to act fifty nights in California. He has also just received an offer of six thousand dollars to act fifty nights in California. He has also just received an offer of six thousand dollars to act fifty nights in California. He has also just received an offer of six thousand dollars to act fifty nights in California. He has also just received an offer of six thousand dollars to act fifty nights in California. He has also just received an offer of six thousand dollars to act fifty nights in California. He has also just received an offer of six thousand dollars to act fifty nights in California. He has also just received an offer of six thousand dollars to act fifty nights in California. He has also just received an offer of six thousand dollars to act fifty nights in California. He has also just received an offer of six thousand dollars to act fifty nights in California. He has also just received an offer of six thousand dollars to act fifty nights in California. He has also just received an offer of six thousand dollars to act fifty nights in California. He has also just received an offer of six thousand dollars to act fifty nights in California and Addisons of the chide work of the fifty of the fifty of the fifty of the fifty of the fift

WASHINGTON, D. C.

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A NEW BOOK-ILLUSTRATIONS OF SLAVE | ceived, he resolves to rescue her. But we will

We have received from the Publishers, Mil ler, Orton, & Mulligan, of New York, a new book, on Slave Life, entitled, Our World, by REJECTED MANUSCRIPTS; or, THE STRANGE an unknown author. As we have not yet found

The state of the control of the cont

RATES OF ADVERTISING Ten cents a line for the first insertion, five cents a line for each subsequent one. Ten words constitute a line. Payment in advance is invariably required.

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G. BAILEY, Washington, D. C.

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not give any further description of the story, but refer our readers to the book itself. Fig. 12 19 2001 Por the National Erac

an unknown author. As we have not yet found time to read it as we should like, we abridge an interesting summary of it, given by the editor of the Hartford (Conn.) Republican, which will sufficiently introduce it to our readers.

Prom the Hartford (Coun.) Republican.

OUR WORLD; OR, THE SLAVEHOLDER'S DAUGH.

The story may be thus summarised, premising that the tale, though subsidiary to the main object, is a full and fearless exposure, by means of scenes and characters, of the unspeakable horrors of Slavery.

The tale opens with a picture of the planta-

TO ADVERTISERS.

WASHINGTON, D. C.

THURSDAY, MAY 24, 1855.

FACTS-FACTS!

Don't forget the "Facts for the People." Le every subscriber circulate some

every subscriber circulate some.

SEE PROSPECTUS OF THE NATIONAL ERA in another column.

WHO WANTS A CHEAP DOCUMENT!

We are from time to time requested to publish certain important documents or items, necessary for reference in the advocacy of our Cause. It has occurred to us that this want is not necessary that the sacrifices and presses have braved much of popular constitutions. Cause. It has occurred to us that this want might in part be met by the volume of Facts for the People issued two years ago. Owing to our absence in Europe, it was deficient in variety and adaptation to general readers, but fortunately it became the repository of a large amount of documentary matter of permanent importance, especially to writers and speakers on the Anti-Slavery Movement. We at least are entitled to know, most ex-plicitly, whether we are to be met by the same good faith which we have extended to our Southern friends. We say to the South, plainly and honestly, that unless this is done, Northern men, who have stood on a common platform with the South, can stand there no longer. Northern feeling will not tolerate it." on the Anti-Slavery Movement. We have on hand a large number of complet

volumes, which will be sent to any person ordering them, for twenty-five cents, free of post-

From the following table of contents, any reader may judge whether the work is desirable

1. Ancient and Modern Politicians, by William Jay.

2. First Introduction of the Nebraska Terri

2. First Introduction of the Nebraska Territorial Bill, 1863.
3. Movements in the South on Slavery, prior to the Declaration of Independence, from the American Archives.
4. Extracts from General Washington's Writings in Relation to Slavery.
5. Dr. Franklin on Slavery—full extracts from his works.

from his works.
6. Fast and Loose, Russia and the Union

lder.
7. Southern Sentiment, by a Southern Woman
8. Democratic Platform, adopted at Baltimore Whig Platform, adopted at Baltimor

10. Free Democratic Platform, adopted. Pittsburgh, August 11, 1852, 11. Jefferson's Minutes of Debate in 1776 on the Declaration of Independence—Origina

Draft, &c.

12. Jefferson's Minutes of Debate on the Articles of Confederation—all of both debates reating to Slavery.

13. The Mauvaises Terres of Nebraska, by Nothing ticket!

J. G. W.

14. The Issue, by Dr. Wm. Blder.

15. Extracts from the Madison Papers.

16. Elliot's Debates on Virginia—State Convention on the Federal Constitution—Extracts.

do.—Extracts.

18. The Slave Trade, and Slavery in the British Colonies, &c.—Dr. Wm. Elder.

19. The Minister Hunting the Slave—Henry 20. New York Bible Society and its Preach-

er—Relations to Slavery.

21. Elliot's Debates in the Pennsylvania.
Convention on the Federal Constitution—Ex-22. Debates in the South Carolina Conven-

tion on the Federal Constitution.

23. Extracts from Jefferson's Notes on Vir-24. Extracts from Jefferson's Plan of a Con-

stitution for Virginia.

25. Extracts from Jefferson's Correspondence. vice Clause of the Federal Constitution.

27. Extracts from Jefferson's Correspondence—concluded. These extracts furnish the

ence—concluded. These extracts furnish the most complete views of Jefferson's Opinions of Slavery, ever published separately.

28. Exciting Debates in Congress, 1790—from Annals of Congress.

29. Do. in Congress in 1793—from do.

30. Tucker's State of Slavery in Virginia.

31. Examination of the Mosaic Laws of Sevitude, by William Jay.

32. The Paramount Question.

33. Senator Atchison and the Territory of Nebraska.

34. Modern Parable of the Prodigal Son 35. Clause in the Nebraska Bill relating liens—Remarks of Mr. Chase.

36. Native Americanism and the

Democracy.

37. Address of the Independent Democra
in Congress to the People of the United State
on the Nebraska-Kansas Bill.

38. Copious Extracts from the Great Deba

Southern Democracy.

40. Southern Ideas about Property.
41. Ohio and the Nebraska Bill—Conduc

its Legislature.
42. Domestic Institutions of Cuba-43. Conquest of Cuba—The First Dem

44. The Test Vote in the House on the raska-Kansas Bill. 45. The Duty of Northern Men—The Hour for Union Come.
46. Remarks on the Remark of Edward Ey

40. Remark of the Remark of Edward
erett, that no Material Interest is at Stake.
47. Parties and Slavery.
48. Shall there be a Party of Freedom?
49. The Difference—Two Millions and

50. The Programme of a Party of Freedon

in power.
51. An Argument with the New York Tribune on the Old Policy.
52. The Movements of our Home Popular tion—the only article of the kind ever put 53. Speculations of Southern Politicia cerning the Union.

DEATH OF GEN. GRATIOT. - We regret learn the death of Gen. Charles Gratiot, fo merly Chief of the United States Engineer

HON, ELISHA WHITTLESEY, First Comptrolle of the Treasury, left this city on Friday evening last, for his residence in Ohio, in consequence of the sudden and dangerous illness of Mr

of any of the States, senction the use of unterforce to quell a popular excitement in unsas, which the appointment and conduct of overnor Reeder has produced, and which his unissal would terminate? "If Messrs. Hunter, Mason, and others, who tim to be the true friends and defenders of Hon. John C. Spencer expired at Albany Thursday night, 17th instant, aged 68 years His disease was consumption. Mr. Spence was one of the ablest lawyers in the State. H was sent to Congress, from the Ontario district as long ago as 1816; and his latest labors un der the Federal Government were from 1841 to 1844—during which period, first as Secretary of War, and then as Secretary of the Treasur he occupied a seat in the Cabinet. Since h resignation of the latter office, he has confined elf to the practice of his profession nor any one of the Anti-American or any one of the Anti-American or any one of the Anti-American presses irginia, have said one word in defence of the outhern men in Kansas, nor one word of co-munation of the policy of this Administration carried out in Kansas by Forney, Reede

The children of many of the Sabbath School of Washington city, to the number of three four thousand, on Monday afternoon walked ompanied by bands of music, to unite priate exercises commemorative of the gton. The display was beautiful in the

The Postmaster General has contracted for daily mail service between Cairo (III.) and New Orleans, (La.,) distance nine hundred miles, to be performed in safe and suitable

boats, and by regular time schedules. Rev. Matthew G. Hamilton, of the Bal naual Conference of the M. E. Char nown in this city as a clerk in the

While these Conservative and Pro-Slavery presses occupy this honorable position, the National Know Nothing paper in this capital, the American Organ, which lately congratulated

of the National Era, as conclusive evidence of the tendency of Know Nothingism to neutral-

ize the Anti-Slavery sentiment, takes sides with

Governor Reeder!

May 8th, in a long editorial, entitled, "the

Administration Abolitionized," it charges Gov-ernor Reeder with being an Anti-Slavery man,

with having engaged in Anti-Slavery intrigues,

with having acted in collusion with the Emi

grants' Aid Society, for the purpose of keeping Slavery out of Kansas—adopting, in a word,

all the miserable misrepresentations of Mr Atchison and his friends, put in circulation to

excuse their lawless conduct. And then it ap

peals to the People of Virginia to show their

adignation against General Pierce, for sustain

ing Governor Reeder, by voting the Know

tutions? This their duty to the State of their birth? Is Atchison wrong? Are Beeder and Forney and the Anti-Slavery men of Massachu-setts right? We call upon the people of Vir-ginia and of the whole South to ponder upon

cted by the South.
"Will Virginia hesitate, in the comin

against the American party, and charges in tinctured with abolitionism, at the very moment they are allowing the Forneys and Reeders to intrigue the South out of a Territory geograph ically as large as Virginia, the Carolinas, an Georgia? Which one of the Virginia Admir intersion, pressur or condidates has raised

wolve the North and South in a civil war

HUNTER, WISE, and RITCHIE, forsooth, are

ot Pro-Slavery enough for National Know

In another editorial, May 12th, the editorial

oursues the subject, and again calls upon Vir-

Atchison, and condemn the President for sus

taining Governor Reeder. It argues that the

lovernor cannot reappear in Kansas without

producing civil war, talks of "the Abolitionis

nurderer of Clark," seems to be horror-stricken

that United States troops should shield him

"If the President does not propose to sustain Governor Reeder by the United States troops, then why send him back to the theatre of his speculations and of his Anti-Slavery intrigues? If he does mean to sustain him by force, and

If he shall thus plunge this now peaceful cour fry into a civil war, to carry out the views of head be the blood which will flow in the inev

head be the blood which will flow in the inevitable contest! Why, at this very moment, the United States troops shield from the fury of the people the abolitionist murderer of Clark; and yet we are taught to believe, by the Democrat, an Abolition skeet in St. Louis, and its Eastern copyists, that the violence which reigns in Kansas comes from the Southern portion of its people! * * *

Such are the fruits of Executive dependence

mpon Col. Forney—such the fruits of the coali-tion between Forneyism and Sewardism. If the time has not come for the people, as well of the North as of the South, to burst the

of the North as of the South, to burst the thraldom of allegiance to such political trick-sters, who tride with the interests of the South, and jeopardize the peace of the country and the Union of the States, then the time never will come, let them do what they may! Will the country, the conservative portion of the people—the people of Middle and Southern States—or of any of the States, sanction the use of heaths force to quall a require greater and the states.

This is National Know Nothingism!

We have at last in Washington an orga-more rabid and virulent than the Washingt Union; Pro-Slaverrism, more shameless a truculent than that of Virginia Democra

romise, because it will not revoke the appoint of a Governor who has endeavored

protect the right of the actual settlers in Ka

Know Nothingism wages war

rom mob law, &c.

inia to vote the American ticket, sustain

Listen:

South on the decrease of the subscription

We had supposed that no exceed the Washington Union, the Philadelphia Pennsylvanian, and the Albuny Argus, in extreme subservience to Slavery, but we have ound out our mistake. The Union has not a word to say in justification of the outrages of with a heavy yoke, I will add to your yoke My father has chastised you with whips; but Missouri barbarians in Kansas, but sustains the conduct of Governor Reeder, from the begin-

will chastise you with scorpions."

Our friends who have joined the Order may ning; the Pennsylvanian, as will be seen by an article on our fourth page, is sovere in its condemnation of the fraud and violence enactlive to learn that there is something worse ever ed; and the Albany Argus is very decided:

AMERICANS AND THE EASTERN WAR.

"It seems that on a sober second thought the "It seems that on a sober second thought the other European Powers are not so eager to lose in Russia a counterpoise to the Napoleonic and Palmerstonian preponderance. It is true, that Russia has interfered with the policy of several States unnecessarily, unfairly, and often injuriously for her own real interests. True, her weight was felt in some Cabinets, and often her behaviour was arrogant. But not less meddling and arrogant was the course of England, and always directed against the interests of various countries. The independence of the smaller States, now seemingly headed by Prussia, would be endangered by the preponderance of England and France, joined by Austria. The menacing demonstrations against Naples in the sulland and France, joined by Austria. The menacing demonstrations against Naples in the sulphur question, the Pacifico affair, the threats against Tuscany, are still fresh in the memory, while Copenhagen is not forgotten. In some new quarrel, even Austria may see the guns of English screw-vessels turned against Trieste and Venice. To the smaller States, France and Austria are as menacing as Russia can possibly be. The Hapsburgs are not less voracious than the Czars, as the history of five centuries proves. If Russia has of late influenced Europe for years, the French Marshals ruled and and robbed the Continent; and there are still enough elements in the greedy gang of Bonaparte to open afresh the work of plunder."

The conduct of the Czar towards Hungary

The conduct of the Czar towards Hungary excited the indignation of the American Pec ple; the generous and courageous hospitality the Sultan to its patriot-exiles awakene Atchison, Stringfellow, and Co., and denounces the President, because he refuses to remove their admiration and respect for his character and enlisted their good will in behalf of Tur key. When Russia provoked a quarrel with that Power, for the purpose of destroying its dependence, usurping a protectorate over arge class of its citizens, and facilitating its own traditional policy of empire-extension to the Mediterranean, the American People were manimous in condemnation of its course, and severely blamed the Cabinets of England and rance for delaying active interposition on behalf of Turkey.

Up to that point, or rather to the declaration

war by the Allies, public opinion in the United States was strong and united against the Czar.

But, what a change has taken place within "We confess our surprise at the silence of Mason, Hunter, Wise, Ritchie, Faulkner, and others of Virginia, in permitting this fraud to be practiced upon the South. Are their political hopes and aspirations permitted to stifle the emotions of patriotism and thwart the dictates of duty? Is this their friendship for Atchison? This their love of Southern institutions? This their duty to the State of their birth? Is Atchison wrons? Are Reeder and welve months! The press of the Southern States, so far as it expresses any opinion, i arrayed on the side of Russia. Many of the most influential newspapers at the North lean the same way. American adventurers seek mployment in the Russian service. American urists are filled with admiration of Russian ower. American letter-writers abroad cram he columns of our press with cunning apologies for Russian aggression. It would seem as if Russia had organized a regular system of ginia and of the whole South to ponder upon these things. The contest for supremacy in Kansas, and in the passes of the Rocky Moun-tains, involves results and consequences of a character too great to be lost sight of or neg-lected by the South. agencies for so perverting the public opinion of this country, as to make it the ally of its gigantic scheme of aggrandizement.

This process of perversion began in the South. Russian Serfdom and American Slavery are identical in principle. Russia has and power. nets from Jefferson's Plan of a ConVirginia.

Virginia.

Contest, to do justice to Atchison, by rebuking the Administration, and those time-serving presses and power.

The property of the Fugitive from Serving presses and power.

We do not ask the Tribune to sympathize liar institution of the Fugitive from Serving presses and power.

We do not ask the Tribune to sympathize liar institution of the slave States, but, in an with England or France, to become a partisan its claims. The Anti-Slavery Idea has no foothold within its bounds; it has never done an act or uttered a word which could be construed into an offence against the Slave Interest; i Georgia? Which one of the Virginia Administration presses or candidates has raised a finger, or spoken a word, against the acts of the Anti-Stavery Governor of Kansas, who not only essayed to transfer Kansas from the South, but who stands charged with land speculating and Indian plundering, and now comes forward and advocates measures which would has no Colonies in our neighborhood in which to try the system of free labor. England and France, on the other hand, have rid themselves of Serfdom at home, and Slavery in their Colnies, and stand committed to the Anti-Slavery dea: nor have their Governments or People een at pains to conceal their aversion to Sla ery, as a system repugnant to modern civiliza-Hence, the Slave Interest regards Russia as

its natural ally, England and France, as its natural enemies. It does not apprehend beligerent action on their part, but the weight their moral position is all against it. Be sides, they have large interests in this hemis ohere, which are essentially identified with Free Labor. No one dreams that either would adopt coercive measures to bring about eman cipation in Cuba, but whatever peaceful influ ence can be exerted to promote that object will at once gratify popular opinion in both ountries, and subserve their colonial interest or is it to be supposed that they would suffer rithout something more than a protest, an violent attempt to perpetuate Slavery in Cubs by wresting it from Spain, their ally.

These circumstances fully explain the ility of the Southern Press to the Cause of th Allies, and its sympathy with Russia. Thei nuccess would not be auspicious to the scheme of Slavery Propagandism, cherished in the South their humiliation would favor it. Russian Des ontiam and the Slave Interest, their commo nemies prostrate, might then march on, par

passu, dividing the world between them. But the policy of the Slave Interest finds cho in the Federal Administration. In the ouncils of this it infuses its own ideas of for ign policy. It demands Cuba, and the Administration goes to the brink of war in pur suit of it. Full employment for the Allies in he East, and the success of Russia, will fur her this object; and directly throughout the country the partisan supporters of the Admir pathy from the Allies, by harping upon the selfishness, their hostility to the popular cause in Europe, the absurdity of their diplomacy, the imbecility of their war operations; and to inspire sympathy with Russia, by representing her as acting on the defensive, by studiously keeping out of sight her standing war on Liberal Ideas and Institutions, and by pointing

her long standing friendship for this nation Now, no one who understands the wide-spread influence of the Slave Interest, how it controls the Press in the South, shapes the policy of the Federal Power, and through patronage, and the associations of party and the press in the free States, will be at a loss to account for much of the change in relati to the Eastern War, wrought in the publ

opinion of this country in a single year, These remarks, although suggested by extract we make from the New York Trib are not intended for that paper. Its posit on the Russian Question is an anomaly-at all in accordance with the general and principles of that paper. No one ca doubt the sincerity of its hatred of Slavery, an its devotion to the popular cause. Its ho to the Allies, its apparent sympathy with Russia, cannot spring from the ideas and motives that govern the Pro-Slavery press, or a service Administration. It may indeed disclaim such sympathy, and with truth, so far as the majority of its stockholders are concern leasure of taking by the hand his good Know lothing brother, Mr. VEWASIAN ELLIS, the in-England and France, and a positively friendly celing towards Russis, no one who has read

National Know Nothingism, as represented by this "Organ," if installed in power, would be as Rehoboam, compared with Solomon:
"My little finger shall be thicker than my father did led."

Whereas my father did led.

prophecy has been, for the Allies, Disaster and Disgrace, for Russia, Triumph and Honor. They are blamed for demanding adequate secu rities against her further aggressions upon Tur-key; she is commended for resisting them. All the while its columns are crowded with written by Hungarian exiles in England, vili-iying the only country in Europe that yields them protection against Russian and Austrian We can readily understand how a Liberal

Press, like the Tribune, might school itself to indifference as to the result of the present struggle in Europe, but its positive sympathy with Russia passes our comprehension. The extract placed at the head of this article is but an undertoned specimen of its editorials on the subject. What an insidious attempt to exaggerate the offences of England and France and to draw a veil over the Monster of Russian Despotism—a Despotism, which, at once Pon-tifical and Civil, acting from the joint forces of Fanaticism and Ambition, believing itself anointed of God to subject the soul as well as the body, has stamped Polish Nationality in the dust, crushed Hungary, enslaved Prussis verawed Austria, and vaunts itself as the Champion of Absolutism, and the one invincible bulwark against Popular Ideas and Institu

The foreign writers who do missionary work for Russia through the columns of the Tribune cannot make common sense people believe that England, with its Constitution, its habeas corpus, its jury trial, its suffrage, its free press and free religion, or even Louis Napoleon, who reigns only by the sufferance of the French People, and because he conforms himself in the main to their just expectations, is as dan gerous a foe to the Masses of Europe, or to iberal Ideas, as Russia, whose Czar wield the power of sixty millions of subjects, all look ing up to him as Divinely appointed to univer sal empire, and who respects the sovereignty of the minor Governments of Europe, only when they can be used to repress revolutionary

We know that France, with the gigantic power of Russia confronting her in the East and ocean-bound England commanding her coasts, can never become the mistress of Enrope; and no one dreams of universal empire for England. Say what we may, of the aris tocratic abuses of the one, or the Napoleonic usurpation of the other, both countries, despite all forms of Government, all accidents of administration, must continue to be perennia fountains of Liberal Ideas and Progressive Movements-for their essential civilization revolutionary: it derives its origin, its sanc-

tions, its vitality, from Revolution. When Russia shall have turned its energies from outward aggression to inward develop ment, and her People shall have become hu manized enough to assert their individuality against the Master that now controls them as a unit, compelling him to reign as their ser vant, instead of voluntarily submitting to serve as his menials, it will be time enough to solicit American sympathy for Russian civilization

of the Allies in their struggle against Russiait may think that the contest is one of ambitious, of selfish interests, but why should its columns, so nobly devoted to the interests of the Masses in this country, be used by pervers foreign theorists, to debauch public sentim with pro-Russian ideas, and teach the American People to regard with complacency, if not positive approbation, the most gigantic and dangerous Despotism of the age.

SENATOR CHASE AND THE N. Y. TIMES. The Times is not pleased with the suggest tion to make Mr. Chase, the late Senator, Go

ernor of Ohio. It says of him: "Although true to the cause of Freed he is not the only true man; and it is exceedingly doubtful whether Ohio could find within her borders one who, possessing so much abil-ity as does Mr. Chase, has so little of tact and effective power. As a propagandist of Anti-Slavery doctrine, he probably has few superiors; but he seems to be devoid of the most essen-tial qualities of the effective legislator or states-

Had Mr. Chase, when in the Senate, par dered to the plundering schemes of greedy adventurers, haunting the public Treasury; had he even voted for extra favors to the Collins Steamer Company, instead of resisting to the last the plans of its partisans, he would have scaped this thrust from the Times.

Of all "the propagandists of Anti-Sla services are best understood, has the reputation of being the most practical and thoroughly Democratic in general legislation; and his effective power secured him a high position among even those of his fellow Senators who differed from his views on the Slavery Question. No special interest of Ohio was over looked by him; twice he carried through an important bill in which she was deeply interested, notwithstanding he stood without a party to back him, and twice the same bill failed the House, notwithstanding the party strength of the Representatives from that State. have heard members of the old parties in Ohio repeatedly commend his fidelity to his State,

and his watchful care for her interests. In matters of general legislation, few bers, even of the dominant parties, were list ened to with so much respect; the consistency of his course, and the soundness of his judg ment, gave weight to his suggestions, despite his position on the Slavery Question, so ob noxious to a great majority. The adoption of all other projects had failed, was one of many

evidences of his "tact and effective power." The Times is reputed to be a liberal progressive paper. Its editor, Mr. Raymond, was elected on a ticket Anti-Slavery and Anti Know Nothing. Why does it step out of its way to play into the hands of the Silver Gray Know Nothings of Ohio, who, regardless of the popular feeling, are determined, if they can, to put a period to the political life of a

man they cannot use? The Evening Post, in commenting upon this wanton attack upon Mr. Chase, contrasts his course and that of Mr. Seward, in regard to extravagant expenditures by the Federal Gov arrangement; whereupon the Times says—

"This gentleman (Mr. Chase) replies to our remarks of yesterday morning relative to the Ohio Governorship, through the editor of the

Whether it hopes by this to magnify its own sequence, or to awaken the hostility of the beral Whigs of Ohio to Mr. Chase, by repr matter; did not see, or have any kind of com-

munication with, any person connected with that paper, after the attack upon him in the Times, and never saw the reply of the Post, till he arrived in Washington. And to save

article is written without any suggestion or solicitation from Mr. Chase. Por the National Fee

> La my dream, methought I frod, Yesternight, a mountain road; Narrow as Al Siral's spau, ligh as eagle's flight, it ran-Overhead, a roof of cloud With its weight of thunder bowed; Underneath, to left and right, Blankness and abysmal night.

Here and there a wild flower blushed, Now and then a bird-song gushed; Now and then, through rifts of shade Stars shone out and sunbeams playe But the goodly company, Walking in that path with me, One by one the brink o'erslid

MY DREAM.

Some with waiting and lament, Some with cheerful courage, wen But, of all who smiled or mourned

Anxiously, with eye and ear, Questioning that shadow drear, Never hand in token stirred, Never answering voice I heard Steeper, darker !-- lo ! I felt

From my feet the pathway melt. Swallowed by the black dispair, And the hungry jaws of air, Past the stony-throated caves, Strangled by the wash of waves Past the splintered crags, I san On a green and flowery bank— Soft as fall of thistle down,

Soothingly as childhood pressed To the bosom of its rest. Of the sharp-horned rocks instead, Green the grassy carpets spread, Bright with waters, singing by

Painless, trustful, sorrow-free, Old lost faces welcomed me, With whose sweetness of content Still expectant hope was blent Waking while the dawning gray

Slowly brightened into day, Pondering that vision fled, Thus unto myself I said: "Steep, and hung with clouds of strife, Is our narrow path of life; And our death the dreaded fall Through the dark, awaiting all

"So with painful steps we climb er in the shadow shed By the forecast of our dread

"Dread of mystery solved alone Of the untried and unknown; Yet the end thereof may seem Like the falling of my dream, "And this heart-consuming care, All our fears of here or there, Change and absence, loss and death Prove but simple lack of faith."

Thou, oh, Most Compassion Who did'st stoop to our estate, Drinking of the cup we drain. Treading in our path of pain-

Through the doubt and mystery, Grant to us Thy steps to see, And the grace to draw from thene Show thy vacant tomb, and let, As of old, the angels sit,

Whispering, by its open door:
"Fear not! He hath gone before!"

RIGHTS.

the school of State Rights. The States, first the Union, second, is our motto. Whatsoever powers are not expressly delegated to the Federal Government, are reserved to the States, or the People thereof. As the power to abolish Slavery within the States was never so delegated, it belongs alone to the States. State Sov ereignty may shield Slavery within its limits from Federal action, but so it protects Liberty from Federal usurpation and the aggression of Slavery. As an example, take that outrage ous act of Slavery aggression and Federal tyranny the Fugitive Slave Bill-to what must we look for protection against its unconstitutional provisions, until there be force enough n Congress to repeal it? To State Sovereign ty. Without collision with the Federal Government, without violation of the Federal Con stitution, it is yet possible for the States to counteract the operation of the Bill, and baffle the Tyranny which is attempting to put it in

force. Prudence teaches that this reserved power, residing in State Sovereignty, should not be used, except in extreme cases, and or those the State must be the judge. Monarch ists in creed, Centralists, partisans who regard the States as little better than private corpore tions, and the Government at Washington the only real government, who think more loctrine," Mr. Chase, in Washington, where his the Union than Liberty, more of Federal authority, although tending to usurpation, that the rights of the States, although exercised against it, will of course pronounce this doc trine very heretical and dangerous, full of anaticism and disunion. Thus, the National Intelligencer stands aghast at the Personal Liberty Bill, which has just passed the Legisla ture of Massachusetts by a large majority. naticism," it exclaims, is in full sway in Mas tion, when fanatics at both ends are tugging a its heart-strings.'

Resistance to Tyranny has always been stigmatized as "fanaticism" by the worshippers of Power. It were well for these ultra Federalists to remember that the true way to preserve the Constitution is, to abstain from the exercise of powers not granted, or of doubtful existence. and the true way to maintain the Union to respect the rights of the States. The Federal Government, in disregarding these The Fugitive Slave Act is unco

and flagitious - odious and oppressive, espe cially to the Free States. They cannot acqui esce in it, and they ought not; still, if by the exercise of their reserved rights they can coun teract this usurpation, without resort to vio lence, let them do so. Some of them have aleady attempted this? the Personal Liberty Bill of Massachusetts, so rudely assailed by the Intelligencer, is designed, not to interpose any resistance to the execution of the Fugitive Slave Act, but to withdraw the State and for its administration and execution—the and the citizens shall give you no aid or that, in serving you, they offend in no po against the peace, dignity, or rights, of the Commonwealth. Its provisions are thus de

" 1. The first section co

visions.

"2. The next five sections, and from the eighteenth to the twenty-first, inclusive, are for the purpose of securing the right of trial by jury, as well as of the writs of habeas corpus habeas corpus who show friendship to the emigrants. We apprehend that some emigrants may be

jury, as well as of the write of habeas corpus and of personal replevin.

"3. The seventh and eighth sections are in-tended to punish by fine and imprisonment all those who shall be instrumental in transmuting a freeman into a slave, whether by sending into

allow any volunteer attorney whose services are desired by the defendant to act in the case. 47. The Fugitive Slave Act having been de clared at once unconstitutional and unchristian by the resolutions of the present Legislature, sanctioned by the Governor and Council, the seventeenth section is to prevent the use of the State prisons and jails for the imprisonment of those who disobey its provisions."

Now, what does Common Sense teach? Rehe enforced in the teeth of the Hamanity Moand leave the case of the reclamation of fugitives from service or labor, to stand as it does in the Constitution, a stipulation between the States, to be legislated on by the States alone.

KANSAS.

NULLIFICATION-CIVIL WAR.

"Спило, Мау 18, 1855. "Mr. George Park, late of the Parkville Luminary, publishes a long letter in the St. Louis Democrat, in which he says that Stringfellow and Atchison have organized a secret Association, which are aworn to turn out and fight when called upon to do so, and which is to be governed by the following rules. All belonging to it are to share in the damages accruing to any member when proscribed, even at the price of disunion. All are to act secretly to destroy the business and character of Northern men; and all dissenting from their doctrines are to be expelled from the Territory. Western Missouri is to be held in constant terror. All the Whig and Benton presses are to be destroythe Whig and Benton presses are to be destroy-ed. The destruction of the Hotel in Kansas City, with the presses at Lawrence, are decreed, and cannon is to be taken there to demolish

and cannon is to be taken there to demolish them. The onslaught is not to stop until every Free-Soiler is driven out of Missouri and Kansas. Park says he telegraphed to Governor Price and President Pierce for protection, but no answers were returned. By the threats previously made, he traces the destruction of the Luminary establishment to Atchison. Mr. Park promises further developments at an early day."

The foregoing telegraphic despatch appears in the New York Tribune. We have already published the resolutions of

ing all persons tainted with Free-Soilism, not to protect it from domestic violence or invaators in Platte county, in joint convention, cies in his absence, without making provision May 5th. A resolution was passed, calling upon all subscribers to Free Soil papers, that supporters of Mr. Benton, and reprovers of the mob against the Luminary, to stop their subscriptions forthwith. A committee of five from each township was also appointed, to wait upon all persons "in the least suspected of Free-Soilism or Abolitionism, and notify them to leave instantly."

The resolve of the conspirators to destroy

what are called Free Soil presses, embraces, we learn from the Jefferson (Mo.) Inquirer itself, the Occidental Messenger, St. Louis Intelligencer, St. Louis Democrat, St. Louis Evening News, Missouri Statesman, Paris fercury, Democratic Lancet, Cape Girardin xpositor, and some others. The Squatter Sovereign, (Atchison's organ.)

"Now that the work has been con let the reform be carried further. All eyes are now turned to Jefferson City and St. Louis after which, work will be found in the vicinity f Lawrence, Kansas Territory. We may talk about using moderate means to accomplends. To us, such talk sounds harsh." Whereupon the Inquirer remarks: "We would inform the Nullifiers

Squatter Sovereign, that it would be, in the and, perhaps quite as advisable for the Nullifers of Kansas Territory and Upper Missouri to le other people's property alone, or they may it to listen to harsher sounds than talk. Oment on such braggadocio is useless. We is a penitentiary where incendiaries and breakers are taken care of. Do some of Squatter Sovereigns want to go there?" The Missouri Democrat says of the Nullifiers

"We think it highly probable that if they should succeed in driving out every man who disapproves of the acts of these ruffians, that the State would be depopulated. It is more likely, however, that they will find themselves nade acquainted with the waters of the Missis sippi or the prisons of the State, than that they will be able to accomplish their threats. The editor of the Platts Argus, the valiant trumpeter of this regiment of ruffians, ought by all means to be sent in command of the party which is to come to St. Liquis to destroy the *Democrat* and *Intelligencer*. We predict that he would be 's wiser if not a better man,' before his return to It would seem that the Nullifie

erally Know Nothings: "The Nullification newspapers in this State says the Democrat, "are nearly all Know Not

says the Democrat, "are nearly all know Nothing papers, but they carry their principles somewhat farther than the rest of the Know Nothing organs. The latter are content to denounce foreigners and Catholiss, and oppose their coming to this country; but the Nullification Know Nothings have also placed the ban upon the Yankees, and speak of them in the same manner as their fellows are in the habit of speaking of the Germans and Irish."

The accept organization Mr. Atchison is an expert organization. The secret organization Mr. Atchison is ported to lead, is probably a branch of

Know Nothings: their Order affords peculiar facilities for such operations as he meditates.

We presume there is no longer a doubt as to the criminal part enacted by that Senator in these transactions. A well-informed corresondent in Kansas vouches for the following tom: Mr. Atchison "was asked by a Pro-Sla very man, how it happened that the tenth district in Kansas, which elected Free Soil men

the plains and eastern slope of the Rocky Mountains, will leave the Missouri at this point; and after preparing outfits for travel

and sustenance, will here take up their line of the world can only secure 160 acres. This march to their new homes on those boundless

turned back by these demonstrations: but the danger in the distance looks more threatening

asks the Missouri Democrat, "that these things are permitted? Will the President of the United States allow the laws of the country to be ted States allow the laws of the country to be trampled under foot, and its citizens to be injured, without moving a finger in their detrict of Columbia, this "neutral ground" over

tions to Missouri, the President of course has no right to interfere. If anarchy exist in any phrases we italicing on the lith in the washington "Star," (some of whose phrases we italicing) on the lith in the star of the washington "Star," (some of whose parts of the lith in the washington "Star," (some of whose parts of the lith in the washington "Star," (some of whose parts of the lith in the washington "Star," (some of whose parts of the lith in the washington "Star," (some of whose parts of washington "Star," (some of washington "S peal the infamous Act which is attempted to part of the State, let the State Authorities put as follows: it down-and if they cannot or will not, let rality, and Religion of the North and West, the assailed citizens protect themselves, meet organization by organization, arms by arms.

The Benton men and the Free-Soilers, threatened by these Nullifiers, know how to take care developed by these Nullifiers, know how to take care of the contraction and uproar occurred that a parallel in the history of the contraction.

> the Territory for the protection of Territorial rights. All this he could do, and if Jefferson Davis said nay, he could boldly announce that no Davis said nay, he could boldly announce that no one should be a member of his Cabinet, who is not in favor of fairly and honestly carrying out the provisions of the Organic Law of the Territory, empowering the actual settlers to determine their own institutions. All this he has left undone. Whatever he may have spoken to Governor Reeder in private, he is guilty of practically aiding and abetting the Atchison Nullifiers. Jefferson Davis confronts and intimidates—him. Common report makes the Secretary the ally of the Nullifiers, and there is nothing in his antecedents to discredit it.
>
> This is not all that the President could do. This is not all that the President could do. females, became so terrified and alarmed as to

only from Kansas, but Missouri. A meeting sion, he could put a detachment of United cided stand to prevent all such exhibitions, by of certain persons in Clay county was held States troops in motion, to protect the Territo- refusing all permits, let them come from who subsequently, to endorse those proceedings, and rial Government. Why did not the Governor source they may, or be recommended by what the destruction of the Parkville Luminary. make the application when such aid was need. party soever. ed? Why did he order an election to fill vaca against the recurrence of the fraud and violence which he must have known would be repeated? Why has he not called upon the People of the Territory themselves to organize for the protect tion of their own liberties?

Let us speak plainly. The President is over awed, and will not act. Governor Reeder has no backbone. What, then, is to be done? Colonel Kinney's peaceful colonists propose carry arms with them, not, it is said, for purposes of aggression, but protection against vioence. Bands of colonists for Oregon always arm themselves. Let the peaceful cultivators who go to Kansas, carry their rifles as well as axes with them, and organize in companies prepared to vindicate their right of colonization as American citizens, anywhere upon American soil. If not prepared for this, let them stay a home, and acknowledge to themselves and the world, that they have at last found masters to letermine the metes and bounds of their habitations. As to the settlers in Kansas, have they no man, no leader, among them? Will they permit a gang of foreign Nullifiers to pull enjoyment of a ball and festival, gotten up at down their presses, and drive them from their possessions? They number now many thousands. Let them look to themselves—what they want is, organization. Through this, they as much propriety as any entertainment of like will be able to do their own voting, and their

own fighting, if necessary-but, let it be once nderstood, that they stand, organized and prepared to defend their rights under the Conitution, and soon, an end will be put to the reign of terror. We do not invoke civil war; we deprecate any movement tending to provoke it; and therefore we abhor the lawless conduct of the Nullifiers in Western Missouri. But, no American citizen should yield his rights under menace: resistance to tyrants, crowned or uncrowned, is obedience to God. The Herald of Freedom, published at Lawnce, is neither despondent nor faint-hearted. In its last issue, it says :

"It is virtually an impossibility for slavehers to get a foothold here. The actual reside have a majority of three to one against Slave and this number they can maintain. A weak-hearted persons may leave the Territ but thousands who have the ring of true but thousands who have the ring of true steel in their composition will come in to take their places. Laws made by Missourians will have no binding force on the people of Kansas; and as for slave laws, the next Congress will throw restrictions around any enactments passed in violation of popular sovereignty, which will make them inoperative.

"No intelligent body of men, whether Northern or Southern, can sustain the recent course.

formation from points all along the border, and we are assured that there has been no importation of slaves, with the exception of a few at the Shawnee Mission; whilst others have been sold, leaving but a very slight actual increase.

"The Legislature may attempt to legalize the institution, and will probably pass a law in its fayor over the Executive veto; but what of that? It is like any other law not sustained by the popular will, and it will give no confidence to taveholders; on the contrary, they will not feel like bringing their chattels where there is the remotest probability of their coming in con-

a, the impossibility of procuring a sufficient many thinks that 10,000 the opening of navigation in that Territory since the opening of navigation in the Territory since the opening of navigation in the transfer of the opening opening opening opening of the opening op

not sufficient for a plantation, as not less than a thousand acres will answer any purpose, and 1,500 acres would be preferred.

"There are numerous other reaso pendent of the settlement of the Terri freemen, which will serve as men, which will serve as a powerful check to the introduction of slave labor among us, the letails of which we shall reserve for a future

THE PETTY TYRANMY OF THE SLAVE

tended to punish by fine and imprisonment all those who shall be instrumental in transmuting a freeman into a slave, whether by sending into slavery any man who has always been free, or by returning one who has escaped, either to a person other than the slave-master from whom he escaped, or to any one to whom his 'service or labor' is not 'due;' and to enable the alleged slave who is injured by such unjust rendition to recover damages therefor.

"A. The ninth, thirteenth, and fourteenth actions are for the purpose of prohibiting Massachusetts officials of every kind from acting a massachusetts officials of every kind from acting a certificate for the return of alleged slave, and one life has been lost in an afray; and yet emigrants are constantly passing a certificate for the return of an alleged slave, and one life has been lost in an afray; and yet emigrants are constantly passing a certificate for the return of an alleged slave, and one life has been lost in an afray; and yet emigrants are constantly passing a certificate for the return of an alleged slave, and the attorney who acts as counsel for the claimant, incapcitating the former from thereafter holding any office of trust, honor, or profit, under the laws of the Commonwealth, and the latter from thereafter practicing in the courts of the State.

"6. The fifteenth and sixteenth sections, at the same time that they provide commissioners for the defence of the alleged slave, expressly the same time that they provide commissioners for the defence of the alleged slave, expressly and the affairment of the fifteenth and sixteenth sections, at they are not yet so strong, that they may not be taught moderation, by firmness and organization on the part of emigrants and settlers.

"6. The fifteenth and sixteenth sections, at they are not yet so strong, that they may not be taught moderation, by firmness and organization on the part of emigrants and settlers.

"6. The fifteenth and sixteenth sections, at the same time that they provide commissioners for the defen gate the amount of the fund they had collected for the noble purpose they had in view! We now ask the attention of our readers to another so far as the Nullifiers confine their operative. The Georgetown reporter or correspond phrases we italicise,) on the 11th instant, wrote

> "GEORGHTOWN, May 11, 1855. "A scene of confusion and uproar occurr extends, without a parallel in the history of Georgetown. It appears that a party of col-ored persons had rented (through a white ened by these Nullifiers, know how to take care of themselves, and Stringfellew & Co. may find themselves in some difficulty, if they attempt to execute their insane threats.
>
> So far as their plans embrace Kansas, the President could interpose, peacefully, but effectually, if he had the courage. He could dismiss from office the Chief Justice of the Territory, who has indecently made himself conspicuous on the side of the Nullifiers. He could withdraw the printing patronage from the Nullifying prints, such as the Western Argus, Squatter Sovereign, & c., which now fatten upon it. Aye—and he could remove Governor Reeder, who has made himself obnoxious on account of land speculations, and has failed to muster the militia of the Territory for the protection of Territorial

We have already published the resolutions of This is not all that the President could do.

We have already published the resolutions of This is not all that the President could do.

be made quite sick. For the sake of morality and good order, we sincerely hope that the

The Washington "Organ tatement of the affair, as follows:

"Quite a breeze was created among the i habitants of our sister city, upon the news being told them that a party of colored individuals were to give a ball in Forrest Hall last night. A large number of white people entered the hall before the time for the gaiety to commence and descroyed the refreshments and other ar angements and dishes, and caused a genera tampede among the blacks. A meeting the sembled, of citizens, and passed a resolution nunciatory of a white man named Richard runnel, who hired the hall of Mr. Forrest for ne negroes.
"Three colored women, belonging to Mr. G

Ridgely, who were on an errand, were met by the crowd, and were most unmercifully beaten, being suspected of intending to go to the ball." How the municipal authorities, who gave the ermit to the negroes, but dared not protect them in the enjoyment of it, have sustained themselves after performing an act which the laws authorize them to perform, we know not. The owner of the hall (who, we think, is a Northern man,) has been compelled to exonerate himself by showing that he rented it in ignorance of the fact that persons of color were to occupy it in the their own expense, and by the special permission of the municipal authorities, and which would no doubt have been conducted with quite character, in which the most refined of the white population of either Georgetown or Washington have participated during the past season. The greatest regal tyrants the world has ever seen, have usually desired to see the masses of in songs, and dances, and festivity, even commanding them to sing the Songs of Zion : but the oppression of American Slavery is so fearful and malignant in its nature, that the slave, in the evening hour, when the labors of the day are past, may not feast upon the good things ne has bought, nor dance, nor be joyous, but must crouch before the jealous and tyrannical mob who rush in upon him, "demolish the crockery, glass, &c., destroy the viands, cause the frightened guests to flee in every direction, and beat women "unmercifully" whom the How long will this Republic be disgraced by

the commission of such deeds, even at the very portals of its Capitol? An advertisement in the Washington Star ontains the following passages: "When the company had assembled, and were about to commence their entertainment, a large number of white persons thrust themselves into the rooms, insulted the women, best the men, and carried off the estables and devoured them men like will bear it has intilled beings. hem more like wild beasts than civilized beings some of the women, to avoid insult, locked themselves up in a room; but the assa awaited without for two hours, until they

y from their peaceful slumbers.

irst part of this occurrence (and ne

peace.

"Your correspondent is an extreme Southern
Rights, Pro-Slavery man, raised in a slave State,
and a citizen of a slave Commonwealth; but he P. S. I learn that the ball was for the hem

the power to divorce has been given to the Courts. The Legislature has always heretofore

The St. Paul (Min.) Democrat of the 3d of May thinks that 10,000 emigrants have arrived

From the Peop "A female frie stated that he ha holding women in the Maine law; for it in this State that a well-authentically, the Governor ly, the Governor a much intoxicated home. The peol drunken Governor mense German al all for grog, there ed. But Governor will sell votes to a "The National ignore the fact wi prevent men from political influence

ave always acte

NO. 43

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"Immense Ger In 1850, accordin born population thousand, the Go sand ; yielding sor voters in a total ve sixty thousand! " They have all of Slavery and In them has acted w called, whose gen to Slavery. No c except the grog-si favor of Intemper speak from facts,

In the election rage, it is well h German naturaliz on the side of Fr plying every day, own rights. But to the argui born citizens hav Democratic party subservient to S Maine Liquor L

grants ought to be sign-born citizens won't do. Therej every one who support of the An policy of Liquor I franchised! Tree nal; do not act in and punish in or in another. THE COST OF newspapers, empl such purposes, h sheets, some twen of Appropriation

Congress, and pr ably to law. Th main, the objects is expended. Th heads of expendit Civil, Diplomatic neous -Army, Fortificat Academy, &c. Indian Departme olutionary, and Naval Service Post Office Depart Ocean Steam Mail

Texas Debt This sum is only propriations. The objects of expend Intelligencer thin of the expenses of five millions of was assailed by h extravagance, be quired twelve mili

AN APPEAL T bin North Alal tains an excuse t its usual array o having been des of that point, b they have cause "It is to be hor

the age, especially will turn some por the benighted heat nearer home; for heathen in any po anti-telegraphers,
"The philanth tention to the dir they have met wit done and are do rant heathen," as kindly calls the u region of country

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Congress, and prepared and published agree-ably to law. This document exhibits, in the main, the objects on which the public revenue is expended. The aggregates of the classified heads of expenditure are as follows: Civil, Diplomatic, and Miscella-

neous - \$17,265,929
Army, Fortifications, Military Academy, &c. 12,571,496 Indian Department, Naval, Revolutionary, and other Pensions Naval Service - - - Port Office Department -15,012,091 10,946,844 Ocean Steam Mail Service 3,574,458 Texas Debt - - -7 756 000

This sum is only the amount of specified appropriations. The great mass of contingent objects of expenditure, of which the sums were mascertained, and could not be specified, the Intelligencer thinks may swell the grand total of the expenses of the year to perhaps seventyfive millions of dollars. John Quincy Adams was assailed by his opponents, on the score of extravagance, because his Administration required twelve millions a year.

AN APPEAL TO THE NORTH .- The Tuscumis North Alabamian of a recent date contains an excuse to its readers for not presenting its usual array of telegraphic news, the wires having been destroyed, both north and south of that point, by persons who imagine that they have caused the drought! The Alabamian

ys:
"It is to be hoped that the philanthropists of the age, especially those of our own country, will turn some portion of their sympathies from the benighted heathen of foreign lands, for those nearer home; for if there are more ignoran heathen in any portion of the world than these

anti-telegraphers, we never heard of them."

"The philanthropists of the age," especially those of our own country, have turned their attention to the direction suggested, and although they have met with much ingratitude, they have done and are doing much good to the "igno rant heathen," as the Alabama editor very unkindly calls the unenlightened slaveocrats of the region of country adjacent to him.

"A MAN EXECUTED FOR SLAVE STEALING.

Total cost of the slaves, and total cost of the slaves, and total cost of transporting slaves and free colored people to Liberia 1,463,665,600 models are color

The American mail steamer Baltic arrived a The American mail steamer Baltic arrived at New York on the 19th instant, with London and Liverpool dates to the 5th.

The latest telegraphic accounts from Sebastopol—received by the British Government, which has a monopoly of the line—are as late as the 4th instant. These despatches state that the Allies were gaining ground. The English captured the first rifle pit in the night of the 17th ultimo, after a desperate encounter. Col. G. Egerton, the field officer in command, was killed. On the 20th, an attack was made on the second Russian pit, which was almost immediately abandoned. Subsequently, all the Russian outworks, including a number of mortars, were taken, together with many Russian tars, were taken, together with many Russian prisoners. The condition of the siege, however, prisoners. The condition of the siege, however, was not such as to warrant an assault. The bombardment had not produced the anticipated results. It had been greatly slackened since the 28th ultimo, so as not to exhaust the ammunition. Encounters were frequent, and the position of the Allies was still regarded as critical,

in the House of Lords on the 3d instant:

My Lords, as a proof of the spirit in which the negotiations at Vienna were carried on, and of the desire of the representatives of France and England to do nothing which could offend the honor and dignity of Russia—as I mentioned the other evening, in answer to a question put to me by my noble friend—the Russian put to me by my noble friend—the Bussian plenipotentiaries were invited themselves to take the initiative, and to propose some method by which they thought they could carry out the principle to which they had assented.

principle to which they had assented.

The Russian plenipotentiaries acknowledged—as, indeed, they could not help acknowledging—the spirit in which that proposal was made; but, somewhat to the surprise of their colleagues, announced that they were without any instructions upon that important subject, and that it was necessary for them to refer to St. Petersburgh. The time necessary for that purpose was given to them, but in the mean time the representatives of England and of France declined to alter the order in which the four points stood, or to take any discussion upon

THE MORNON EVIL.

That evil is before us in connection with these people, we have never doubted; and the event people, we have never doubted; and the pople, we have never doubted and murder, they hope gradually to get the line and the pople and the pople

record of a conclusion which has been arrived at, but a report of the discussions that took at the discussion that took at the discussions that took at the discussions that took at the discussion that took at the discussions that took at the discussions that took at the discussion that to such at the discussions that took at the discussions that took at the disc

METTER A WEST A

Two little boys, named John Henrity and

Frank McCann, aged five and six years, respectively, were killed by the fall of a sandbank upon them at Alexandria, on Thursday last. Though sought by their parents and friends, their fate

TERMS.

purchasers for them.

Iowa.—The official vote of this State upon the subject of the prohibitory liquor law is: for the law, 25,555; against, 22,645; majority in favor, 2,910.

The Whig State ticket has been elected by an average majority of nearly five thousand. The late vote for the Commissioner of Des Moines river improvement was: Wm. McKay, Whig, 24,743; O.D. Tisdale, Democrat, 20,006; majority, 4,737.

The farce of trying one Col. Kinney at Philadelphia, upon the charge of violating the Neutrality Laws, has been postponed to the next term—two months hence—with the understanding that the sailing of his expedition need not be delayed. The defendant has renewed his bail to the same amount—\$4,500.

The Ninth Volume will commence on the 1st of the Author, on young midship.

literary writers of the country.

The Ninth Volume with commence on the 1st of January ensuing. Subscriptions should be

papers at the same post office.

Money may be forwarded, by mail, at my risk. Large amounts may be remitted in drafts or certificates of deposit, to

G. BAILEY, Washington, D. C.

MARKETS.

the content of the co BALTIMORE MARKET. Carefully prepared to Tuesday, May 22, 1855. Flour, Howard Street - \$10.87 @ 0.00
Flour, City Mills - - - 10.75 @ 0.00
Rye Flour - - - 7.25 @ 7.50
Corn Meal - - - 4.81 @ 5.00 Wheat, white - 2.60 @ 2.70
Wheat, red - 2.58 @ 2.65
Corn, white - 1.05 @ 1.07
Corn, yellow - 1.07 @ 1.08
Rye, Pennsylvania - 1.60 @ 0.00
Rye, Virginia - 1.45 @ 1.50
Oats, Maryland and Virginia 60 @ 66 @ 6.87 @ 4.12

A Not Received a proposal property of the street of the property of the street of the property Carefully prepared to Tuesday, May 22, 1858.

Flour, State brands . \$9.87 @10.12
Flour, State brands, extra - 10.75 @112.75
Flour, Western - 9.87 @10.18
Flour, Southern - 11.31 @11.56
Bye Flour - 7.00 @ 8.50
Corn Meal - 5.25 @ 5.37
Wheat white Corn Meal - - - 5.25 @ 5.37
Wheat, white - - 2.56 @ 2.65
Wheat, red - - 0.00 @ 0.00
Corn, white - - 1.16 @ 0.00
Corn, yellow - 1.16 @ 1.17
Rye - - 1.60 @ 1.65

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In diseases peculiar to its males our experience has been very great, and we think our nuceess warrants us in saying that they are hore oured with a RAPIDITY, even in their most aggravated forms, unsurpassed by any other mode of treatment.

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which so deeply engrosses the minds and hearts of all our people. Its characters, incidents, and scenes, are all

render its pages at once
CAPTIVATING AND CONVINCING.

[LETTER XXX TG BE CONCLUDED IN OUR NEXT.]

For the National Era.

INTERESTING STATISTICS.

A table, showing the number of free w

93.808

41,371

17,087 13,251

112,110

- 176,974

86,590 109,355

157,672 117,787

Alabama

Arkansas Delaware

lorida .

deorgia Kentucky

laryland

males over 21 years of age, and the number of slaveholders in each of the slave States.

29,295 5,999 809 3,520

38,456 38,385

16,040 23,116

19,185 28,303

WASHINGTON, D. C.

The Press.

From the Brandon (Vt.) Post, May 10. THE PAST—THE PRESENT—THE FUTURE—RE-ORGANIZATION OF THE INDEPENDENT DE-MOCRACY.

THE PAST_THE PRESENT_THE PUTURE_REDUCTION OF THE INDEPENDENT DE MOCRAOV.

Under the above caption, the National Era of the 3d instant has a lengthy and an able article. We do not see as there is any other course left for the independent Anti-Slavery voters, than that recommended by the Era. The Republican party, as at present constituted, offers no guarantee to the independent voter that he will not be made the eatings of another party, while he is connected with it. In this State some of those who were the most active and zealous in organization, whose mission seems to have been to put out the fire that gave life to thave been to put out the fire that gave life to the Republican party! Do these men imagine that any man, having a spark of independence or self-respect, will place himself in a position where nine chances out of ten he will be made to play second fiddle to avaricious and unserespulous demagogues and Southern slave-breed to play second fiddle to avaricious and unserespulous demagogues and Southern slave-breed to play second fiddle to avaricious and unserespulous demagogues and Southern slave-breed to play second fiddle to avaricious and unserespulous demagogues and Southern slave-breed to play second fiddle to avaricious and unserespulous demagogues and Southern slave-breed to play second fiddle to avaricious and unserespulous demagogues and Southern slave-breed to play second fiddle to avaricious and unserespulous demagogues and Southern slave-breed to play second fiddle to avaricious and unserespulous demagogues and Southern slave-breed to play second fiddle to avaricious and unserespulous demagogues and Southern slave-breed to play second fiddle to avaricious and unserespulous demagogues and Southern slave-breed to play second fiddle to avaricious and unserespulous demagogues and Southern slave-breed to play second fiddle to avaricious and unserespulous demagogues and Southern slave-breed to play second fiddle to avaricious and unservention.

It is essentially the same flourist and the second fo

From the Milwaukie Free Democrat, May 9. IMPORTANT PACTS IN WISCONSIN. The Hunker presses are constantly charging that the Republican party is affiliated with Know Nothingism, and that the two organizations are in all substantive respects one and the same. Opposed to this charge are these facts:

Know Nothingism, and that the two organizations are in all substantive respects one and the same. Opposed to this charge are these facts:

1. All the Republican presses in the State have taken decided ground against the principles of Know Nothing range of the Know Nothing greed.

2. The Convention that organized the Republican party, last July, adopted the following resolution:

"That we cordially invite all citizens, whether of native or foreign birth, who are infavor of the objects expressed in the above resolutions, to unite with us in carrying them into effect."

3. Every Republican member of the last Logislature voted against any restrictions of the rights of foreign-born eitzens, by voting to instruct our Senators and Representatives in Congress to oppose any change in the naturalization laws.

The doctrine of the Republican party is, that character and conduct, and not birth-place nor religious affinities, should determine a man's fitness for office, and that one man was as good as another, as long as he behaves himself as well. We are well assured that leading Hunter Poemocrats in this State are prominent leaders in the Know Nothing Order; and we know, as well as we can know without belonging to the Order, that a large number of old Democrate in this city are members. We look upon the movement as temporary, and as the other extreme of the clannishness which has led so many foreigners to vote for the candidates of party, however unfit to hold office. We do not think foreign-born eigizens have any reason to fear that their rights will be endangered by Know Nothingism.

"NEITHER BOT NOR COLD."

From the Ashabala (O) Seatiled, May 10.

"It is marvelous juste not we witness the attacks made upon the American Party. The Democrates of the South topose it to its Abolition tendencies. The Democrats of the North topose it because of its Proslavery character."—Cincinnati Gazette.

And because it is neither one thing nor the other, has no attachment either to Slavery or Freedom, the people will spew it out of their

other, has no attachment either to Slavery or Freedom, the people will spew it out of their mouths. This story of having no principles, of "knowing nothing," of being nothing, of doing nothing, was asserted and reiterated by the old Whig and Democratic parties until they went down to their graves, repeating their songs of

insist that the Organization is opposed to Slavery. We feel they are honest; but we know that the whole party South, and their leaders at the North, are putting forth their influence to place their Organization precisely where Fillmore and the Whigs of '52 stood. In saying this, we speak the language of nearly all their leading presses, North and South, who, with one voice, declare they will take no position on the

than the Know Nothings. The supporters of Pierce never can hope to sustain or regain power. They are already entombed. They are beyond the hopes of a political resurrection. But the Know Nothings are endeavoring to resuscitate the exploded policy of the Democrats, by ignoring the slave question. The religious sects have flourished best under the plough and harrow of intolerance and persecution.

Correspondence, of the Eca.

FROM CANADA. LORA, May 1, 1855.

I have received your specimen copy of your proposed supplement to the National Era, and have much pleasure in enclosing a one dollar bill, of the Commercial Bank of Canada West,

Hartford, Conn., May 11, 1855. It has been my pleasure to read your paper for several weeks, while on a visit to a friend in Massachusetts, and to respect, though I could

not agree, with your opposition to the American Order. Availing myself of your public position, I wish to address you a few words on the political position of affairs in this State—not as a politician and office-holder, but as a private citizen.

Our Legislature, as you know, is strongly

we the Comments of the Personal Contents of the Contents of th

has adjourned, very severely. He says:

"They have done away with the ballot system of voting, for the more barbarous vica voce system—the object, I suppose, being to enable the political leaders to know to whom to apply the lash. The next business was to pass some resolutions glorifying Pierce, Douglas, Kansas, Nebraska, and so on.

"They almost made a State Constitution, notwithstanding the people decided against calling a convention for that purpose, at the last election. Still, the Legislature was about to take the subject out of the people's hands, and force us into a State, whether or no. A law was also passed to remove the Seat of Government, although we had just built a State House, which cost thirty or forty thousand dollars. Our Legislature sat in it one session, of about sixty days, and then concluded to move eighty miles above; and nobody believes it will remain there for a very long time, as local interest is all that

above; and nobody believes it will remain there for a very long time, as local interest is all that any of the members seem to care the least in the world about. Cornwallis, the present Seat of Government, is far from being central.

"The worst of all is, removing the Seminary to Jacksonville, in the very southern extremity of the Territory, in a mining region of country. It would have been better to throw the money away than to have laid it out there, for the institution will not be the least benefit in the world, but a dead expense. It will cost double as much to board a student at Jacksonville, as the board, tuition, and all incidental expenses, would be anywhere else in this region of country. But the public interests are made subservient to demagogues, office seekers, and land speculators.

speculators.

"There is some feeling in favor of Slavery, but I have not much fear of it making mischief, though there will be a struggle for it for the struggle for it. when we form a State Government. I am sat-isfied a large majority of the people in this re-gion are opposed to Slavery, and to Douglas and his bill. The Temperance question is pro-ducing some effect on the parties, though the old indulgence, or license system, yet prevails." FROM OHIO.

HOPKINSVILLE, OHIO, April 27, 1855. To the Editor of the National Era:

In the course of my scientific researches, lave been led to the following curious results which, I think, might with propriety be laid be

fore the public.

A small diminution in the quantity of oxygen contained in the air favors the development of the higher faculties and the finer feelings of the

The air contains less oxygen at the pr time than during geological periods, and it was the slow removal of this gas from the atmosphere, that prepared the way for the introduc-tion of man and the highly organized animals

on the earth.

In rooms warmed by fireplaces, the air is slightly deoxidated; and this increases mental vigor, rendering study more profitable in winter; but in closed stoves fuel burns without materially altering the composition of the external air, and therefore without invigorating the ind. Cold regions, abounding in fuel, are favorable

for mental action, while barbarism maintains its ground among tribes who use no fuel to warm their apartments, or no glass to exclude the external air. Civilization deserted Assyria, ersia, and other places, as soon as their sts were exhausted. Great advantages might be derived from the se of a kind of fuel which would burn without

roducing deleterious gases.

The waste of oxygen in the atmosphere still continues; and accordingly, if man's physical cowers withstand the change, civilization will a course of time reign over the whole earth. DANIEL VAUGHAN.
Rather a novel theory. Why does not it

author apply it to the explanation of spiritualism? The constant deoxygenation of the air may make us all more and more spiritual, till we become "all eye, all ear, all sense."

PROGRESS OF BRITISH EMIGRATION TO

The London Chronicle of April 19th, says:
The report of Mr. Buchanan, the Government emigration officer at Quebec, has just been received in this country, and as it contains facts worthy of being generally known, we gladly give them publicity. It appears that the number of passengers who arrived in Quebec last year, was 53,183, which, compared with 1853, shows an increase of 16,484, or about 45 per cent., the emigration having been larger than in any previous year since 1847. Of this number, 18,175 sailed from England, (three-fourths of them from Liverpoot,) 16,168 from Ireland, 6,446 from Scotland, 5,709 from Norway, 5,688 from Germany, and 857 from New Brunswick; 6,446 from Scotland, 5,709 from Norway, 5,698 from Germany, and 857 from New Brunswick; but the emigration from Liverpool included 4,268 Irish, 727 Scotch; 4,163 Germans, 1,140 Norwegians and Swedes, and 68 Americans. Besides these, 295 Germans sailed from Hull, and 255 from Dublin. The average length of the voyage, by British sailing vessels, was forty-seven days; by continental vessels, fifty-eight days,; and by steamers from Liverpool, sixteen days. Three vessels were lost, but no lives. Of the above number of emigrants, 3,195 were tradesmen and artisans, showing an increase of 1,637 on the previous year; 5,632 were farmers and farm servants; domestic servants, 117; clerks, 159; and unskilled laborers, 10,488. A considerable number of the English and Scotch emigrants were persons possessed of means. A letter from the Mayor of Port Hope is referred to, as showing the satisfaction given by the where the present of the present of

LOOKING UPWARD.

BY LUELLA CLARK. The storm-clouds have gathered darkly
And threateningly over the sky;
And, like veils on the faces of mourners.
The mists on the mountains lie.

The doves have all crouched to their shelter;
And the drops of the dreary rain,
Are beginning their noisy patter,
On the roof and the darkened pane. O, now for the songs that can soothe us,
When sunshine and summer are gone;
O, now for the joys that can cheer us,

o, now for the spirit that soareth, Triumphantly over the rain;
For the hopes reaching upward and onward,
Untrammelled by sorrow and pain. Thank Heaven no shadows can darken, No tempeats these visions can hide; And the glancings of light through the durkness

O, then let our hearts grow lighter, When the storm-clouds above us roll; For no wasting and wearisome winter, Can come to the trusting soul.

[COPYRIGHT SECURED BY THE AUTHOR.] For the National Era. THE LEGAL TENURE OF SLAVERY.

LETTER XXX. BILLS OF ATTAINDER—EX POST FACTO
LAWS—IMPAIRING THE OBLIGATION
OF CONTRACTS."

To the Friends of American Liberty:

To the Friends of American Liberty:

I have already shown that Slavery is unconstitutional, and ought to be abolished by the Federal Government, as the only means of securing the declared objects of the Constitution, as set forth in the Preamble. I have also quoted three specific provisions of the Constitution, which are, severally, equivalent to a prohibition of Slavery, viz: the clauses forbidding the deprivation of "liberty without due process of law," securing the privileges of "the writ of habeas corpus," and exemption from "unressonable searches and seizures."

Each of these inhibitions forbids Slavery, whether under State or National jurisdiction. But I shall now adduce others which directly and explicitly forbid the States to maintain Slavery.

posing such disabilities and establishing such distinctions.*

It was forbidden in the Constitution, because ments of office, we now want our turn, and intend to have it; and the work is done.

John B. Wood.

der of nobility, they nevertheless tolerate un order of nobility among them against law. Not only so, the official administrators of the State Governments at the South, not only permit it is usurpation, but they assist to sustain and enforce it; and this they do against law—the very last thing that the Federal Government.

- "A person attainted of high treason foresits all his lands, temements, and hereditaments, his blood is corrupted, and his posterity are rendered base. And this corrupted and his posterity are rendered base. And this corrupted of high treason foresits all his finger at him,) let me warn you never to appear here again."

John, with delight beaming from his higher the state of the

posing such disabilities and establishing such distinctions.

It was forbidden in the Constitution, because it was deemed anti-republican and unjust, and because its injustice and its manifold mischiefs in the old world had long been a subject of immentation and complaint. The fendal system had been a perpetual attainder of the blood of the villein or serf, forbidding him or his posterity to rise above that condition. Despotic Governments had also been in the habit of passing bills of attainder against the persons and families of those obnoxious to them, for alleged political offences, particularly for the imputation of treason. The rising civilization of Western Europe had, already, for the most part, displaced the attainder of the fendal system, and was urging the alleviations since resized in England, in respect to treason, limiting the consequences of attainder to the life of the person attainted. —Vicle Act of 3-4 William IV. It was in the same spirit of liberatity and progress that the Federal Constitution provided as follows:

"The Congress shall have power to declare the punishment of treason, but no attainder of the enable of treason aball work corruption of blood, or for first the punishment of treason, but no attainder of the shall work corruption of blood, or for first the punishment of treason, it would have been strangely incongrouss to have left the National Provider of the person attained. —Art. III, Sec. 3, Clause 1.

With such a restriction upon Congress, even in respect to the punishment of treason, it would have been strangely incongrous to the labority of the punishment of treason, it would have been strangely incongrous to the labority of the punishment of treason, it would have been strangely incongrous to the labority of the punishment of the punishment of treason, it is not to be presumed that the shaveholders, at that prevail the punishment of the punishment of

white eyes, and with a broad grin, displaying a new row of beautiful ivory, replied:
"I wouldn't bin dis time, Judge, only the constable fotch me!"

A ship recently sailed from Liverpot Lustralia, with a "cargo" of 262 unmi-smales. and dental and the state of the state of

The Canadian newspapers notice tinued arrival daily of large numbers of slaves from the United States.

A NEW AND IMPROVED PATENT

under the Constitution, ought to permit, or to tolerate. If the Constitution of the United States does not allow the States to maintain an order of nobility by law, much less can it allow them to do the same thing against law. If there are no State laws (as assuredly there are none) creating the oligarchy of slaveholders, then an act of Congress, liberating the slaves in the States, would be no infraction of "State Rights," no "interference" with "State institutions." It would only be protecting the citizens of the United States, "the people of the United States," the parties to the Constitution,) as the Constitution promises to protect them, "securing the liberty of themselves and their posterity."

Suppose the existing State Administration in Massachusetts, either with or without any change in the Constitution or the laws, should usurp the reins of Government, and install themselves into a monarchy and order of nobility, after the European model: would it not be a violation of the Federal Constitution, which the Federal Government would be bound to terminate? The question is answered by the Constitution itself.

[LETTER XXX 76 BE CONCLUDED IN OUR NEXT.]

This institution is open for the reception of patien is a select establishment, presenting superior edvan Nose but suice patients are admitted. This long e ence of the Superintendent as a practitioner and is affords a guaranty of kindly care and the most succ reatment.

Terms made known on application to Dr. MEAD, Cin-rinnati, Ohio.

LAND FOR SALE. SIX valuable lots of land, well situated for country residences, in Prince George's county, Maryland, about miles from Washington.

Four of the lots, of 50 acres each, are nearly all in wood, and well watered, about two and a half miles from Bladensburg. Four of the lots, of 50 acres each, are nearly att in wood, and well watered, about two and a half miles from Bladensburg.

One lot of 51 acres, nearly all in wood, adjoining the farm of John Marron, Esq., about three miles from Bladensburg.

One lot of 200 acres, lately occupied by Dr. Tudor. This place is not excelled in beauty of scenery by any in the country, and has on it abundance of pure spring water, and a hise stream of water running through the place. It has also on it an abundance of fine building stone. I have also 212 acres of heavy wood land, about two and a half miles from the railroad. The wood from this land can be cut and brought to the city at a very small expense, by way of the railroad.

All or may of this land will be sold on very accommodating tetras, by applying to the subscriber, at the Washdating terms, by applying to the subscriber, at the Washington City Savings Bank.

EDWARD SIMMS.

PHILOSOPHICAL AND CHEMICAL AP-

In an extract from a Missouri paper, I saw is tasted that the Free-Solers were only waste of the Pres-Solers were only waste of the Stavery, viz: the clauses forbidding the deprivation of "liberty without due process of law," securing the privileges of "the writ of abases corpus," and exemption from "unreasonable searches and seizures."

Each of these inhibitions forbids Slavery, whether under State or National jurisdiction. But I shall now adduce others which directly and explicitly forbid the States to maintain Slavery.

To State shall pass any bill of attainder, or ex post facto law, or law impairing the obligation of contracts, or grant any title of nobligation of contracts, or grant any t

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W. Gibson, M. D., Prof. of Surgery, Pa. University.
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Sir Thomas Pearson, Major General British Army.
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The retail price has been reduced to \$1.50 per hottle, (containing three half pints.) or three hottles for \$4.

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Swain's Panacea is in round bottles, tuted longitudinally, with the following letters blown on the glass:

BEWARE OF IMPOSITION.
Swaim's Panacea is in round bottles, fluted longitudinally, with the following ietters blown on the glass:
"SWAIM'S—PANACEA—PHILADA,"
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A valuable Family Medicine, being a highly approved ALSO, SWAIM'S VERMIFUGE,
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DANIEL R. GOODLOE, Washington, D. C.

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cal character, we arge them upon the consideration reading public.

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For Blackwood and three Reviews.

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No one could have find more regret than court of the tompton "See and the tompton" with the court of the present the prese

PROSPECTUS OF THE THIRD VOLUME OF THE OHIO COLUMBIAN A PAPER FOR THE PEOPLE.

E. S. HAMLIN and A. M. GANGEWER, Editor

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The Organ of Modern Spiritualism,

A. M. GANGEWER.

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"WHAT AILE BY M and me relied the blank and highve a single stanted p die!
When a Voice, that stille
scorching day.
"What ailet

Rosming o'er the rocks fainting feet,
I had reached the line
misery meet;
Where the Foe of all I greet! "What aile I had borne the wrong o and care!
But there came a made made to bear!
And I scorned to sue

prayer! What ailer Drop by drop my life wa ling dart; And a green and fruitfu Was the desert all arous Was it nothing thus to men— Covering up the quiver was the Mighty One in

then, "What ailet "Rise! thou faithless desert, rise ! Bowed in want, and w Exile from the tent's po skies! What aileth Wipe the tears of wor fainting boy! Take him back from I and annoy, With thee in the wilds u

Then a vision flashed be Wandering even as I h
before!
"What ailet But the desert round groves of bloom, And the melting air gr Where my Ishmael sto quered home! Classed I then my only

Watched his pale lips a God in heaven, What aileth Magar of the Nations! fa

MIRTH ANI The A "Her lot is on you— And patient smiles to ' And sumless riches, To pour on broken re-keekly to bear with w and oh! to love throug Two weeks had p ternoon—and Esq. his hasty-swallowed

ant. A ring at the Kitty started to rea

in-law. A word wo passed the card to h "How is this! ho "Probably the land Kitty, with a vis to the parlor as she
A lady in black v
whose dusty, disord
take little heed, was quick though noisel flinging back bonned patience, Kitty sta grasp upon her own
It was a young,
that looked into hers
of a heart well nurs
beyond the comm
shrinking from brav
own behalf, would out flinghing to own behalf, would dout flinching, to save Kitty stood calmly freezing at its source "Pardon me, dear I use very little cere in a sweet, sad, mu in its nocent. She pher snowy forehead, wavy locks that floa "Harm floa" "Have I been to sick, very sick?" an
"You have; that
the river. But howHope hesitated.
"I know!" she re recating glance, as question, "I know h his father was awa home, when it was

Yes, sir, I am "His father will